

March 5, 1907.

FREDERICK GILLET, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Hon. Walter Rothschild, M.P., F.Z.S., exhibited a mounted specimen of a Gorilla, *Gorilla gorilla diehli*.

The following papers were read :—

1. Descriptions of a new Species and two new Subspecies of Antelopes and a new Sheep. By the Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, M.P., Ph.D., F.Z.S.

[Received March 3, 1907.]

RHAPHICEROS HORSTOCKI NATALENSIS, subsp. n.

Differs from *R. horstocki* in its much darker colour. The white patches on the throat and round the eyes much smaller and the white on the belly less extended. The whole of the rest of body, head, and limbs dark vinaceous rufous instead of orange-rufous.

*Hab.* Neighbourhood of Drakensberg, Natal.

CERVICAPRA ARUNDINEUM OCCIDENTALIS, subsp. n.

Differs from *C. arundineum* in the paler, more greyish rufous of head and neck and the pale rusty-grey of limbs, tail, and body. The horns also seem straighter and thicker as a rule.

*Hab.* Neighbourhood of Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, and Bangweolo Flats.

COBUS ROBERTSI, sp. n.

I am treating this as a species because it occurs in the same territory as true *C. lechwe* and *C. smithemanni*, otherwise it has many characters intermediate between these two species. Nor do I consider it likely that it is a hybrid, for it has been shot by several sportsmen, and not always in the same localities.

Horns stouter and the rings broader and closer together than in *C. lechwe*, smooth tip shorter. Head, hind-neck, body, and upper part of fore-neck bright orange-rufous, back and flanks darker and redder than in *C. lechwe*. Cheeks, throat, and sides of neck have the rufous strongly mixed with black hairs, thus somewhat approaching *C. smithemanni*. Lower fore-neck whitish, with two large black patches on each side, which join similar patches on the front of the shoulders. Outside of ears rufous buff, inner side white.

*Hab.* Northern Rhodesia. (Type, collected by Mr. Roberts.)

*Ovis cowani*, sp. n.

This Sheep is nearest to *O. stonei*, but differs in being entirely deep black, with the exception of a white rump-patch and a grey face. The rump-patch is considerably smaller than in *O. stonei*. The three-year old ram of *O. stonei* is occasionally much darker than a specimen of that species in my possession, but is always of a rusty or brownish black, and has the very large white rump-patch.

The type specimen of *O. cowani* was entire, but the skin had only been dried and not dressed, and when relaxed the whole of the hair came off, and only the head and neck could be saved.

The type, shot by an Indian out of a large flock, was sent me by Mr. C. G. Cowan, of Kamloops, and was obtained in the mountain-chain near Mount Logan in British Columbia.

Types of all these four species and subspecies are in the Tring Museum.

2. On Elephant Remains from Crete, with Description of *Elephas creticus*, sp. n. By DOROTHEA M. A. BATE.\*

[Received February 1, 1907.]

(Plates XII. & XIII. †, and Text-figure 83.)

*Introduction.*

Perhaps the most important and interesting of the results of the author's visit to Crete in 1904 was the discovery, in two hitherto unexplored cave-deposits, of the remains of Elephants of different sizes, more particularly as the occurrence of one of these, of pigmy proportions, appears not to have been previously known.

Although prior to 1904 no large quantity of specimens seems to have been obtained, yet the existence of ossiferous deposits in this island has been known for a considerable time, as the following records testify. The earliest would seem to be that of Pococke, who described a bone-cave in the Khania Akrotiri in a volume published in the middle of the eighteenth century ‡. Nearly a hundred years after this, a reference occurs relating to fossilised human remains found, together with marine forms, near Khania by Fabrequette §, who was at one time Consul at Malta. Later, remains of a Hippopotamus, which probably came from the upland basin of Lassethé, were obtained by more than one traveller ||, and have since been referred to by a number of writers. Two ossiferous caves were discovered in the west of the island by

\* Communicated by HENRY WOODWARD, LL.D., F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., F.G.S.

† For explanation of the Plates, see p. 250.

‡ Richard Pococke, 'A Description of the East' (London, 1745), vol. ii. p. 264.

§ C. R. Acad. Sci. (Paris), iv. 1837, p. 182; also *ibid.* viii. 1839, p. 178.

|| See Admiral Spratt, 'Travels and Researches in Crete' (London, 1865), vol. ii. pp. 386-7; also Raulin, 'Description Physique de l'Île de Crète' (Paris, 1869), vol. i. p. 156, and vol. ii. p. 615.